### LITERARY MISCELLANY.

#### For the National Era LEONARD WRAY.

# A ROMANCE OF MODERN HISTOR

By the author of "The Chronicles of the Bastile,"
"The Embassy," "The Yule Log," "Philip of Lutetia," Ac.

CHAP. IX.

Madame Trompette holds a Council of War. The disclosure which had taken Madame Trompette "like a bomb in the mildle of her back," as she graphically described the sensa-tion she experienced on learning Commandant Simon's real style and title, operated a great Simon's real style and title, operated a great change in the domestic arrangements of the martial couple. Up to that time, the daily routine of their lodge had been conducted according to strict military rule. Indeed, the severe punctuality of the gallant Corporal's wife had long since passed into a proverb in the neighborhood. Every morning, on the stroke of seven, she might be seen emerging from the great gate way of the house of which she and her husband were the guardians, carrying the jug for her daily ration of milk; and a few minutes after, the Corporal himself—in morning undress—appeared, and took up his station against the gate-post, to smoke his early pipe. If, by any chance, Madame Trompette missed performing her usual morning duty, the occurrence was immediately taken note of, and various conjectures would be set aftout as to the cause. And this came to pass on the morrow following the disclosure in question row following the disclosure in question—
"Something wrong, I dare say," said the

dairy woman to the grocer's wife, from over the way, in reply to a statement, on the part of the latter, that Madame the Corporale had not been to fetch her milk, and that it was a quarter past seven "Something wrong, Ma'me Pipelard. She's reg'lar as the clock."

"I'll, perhaps," chimed in the baker's wife, who had come to buy a new-laid egg.
"And the Corporal hasn't been seen, either," observed the dairy-woman. "Something is wrong, depend upon it, or he wouldn't miss his

As another quarter of an hour passed with-out either the Corporal or his wife appearing, conjecture became more rife, and an excitement arose, which threatened to manifest itself before long in the form of a deputation of the gossips of the neighborhood, to the worthy Corporal's lodge, with a view to ascertain the cause of so extraordinary a departure from the catablished order of things. Fortunately, at this juncture, the Corporal himself, pipe in mouth, came out and proceeded, in his own proper person, to buy his own milk.

"Ma'me Trompette isn't ill, is she?" asked

the dairy-woman.
"No, nothing the matter with her, Ma'me Vacheau," answered Trompette.
"That's well," responded the other; "only

it's so very strange"\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ observed the Corporal, quite alive to the inquisitiveness of his neigh-bors; "but she's going out this morning, that's all," he added.

So the neighbors watched the Corporal's wife

go out, which she did in the course of about half an hour, and much they wondered, too, "where ever she could be going so early."

To their salutations, Madame Trompette responded with her usual courtesy, but without stopping to enter into conversation though she

sponded with her usual courtesy, but without stopping to enter into conversation, though she made sundry purchases of eatables on the way. She was evidently beat upon some errand of importance; for though she smiled blandly, as usual, her countenance, it was remarked, indicated that her mind was pre-occupied.

And so in truth it was. She had gone into battle many a time without experiencing the

battle many a time, without experiencing the sense of responsibility that seemed to weigh her down now. She found herself and her Corporal—as she loved to call him—converted into political agents, and felt that she had, in nto political agent of Napoleon the uncle, pledged herself and the Corporal to promote the politi-cal projects of the nephew. After their lodg-er's departure, the night before, the Corporal had submitted to his wife certain misgivings dence of the course to which they were com-mitted. Madame Trompette, however, adopted more decisive views, and vigorously defended the position she had taken up. To every obpleation of the Corporal's she opposed a counter-plea, until she reduced him to silence, though without convincing him that she was right. In her heart, nevertheles, she felt that her husreasons deserved consideration, and finally resolved to seek counsel of a trusty friend, an old comrade, and act as he should She communicated her determination husband, as soon as he awoke in the orning, and forthwith prepared herself Hence her non-appearance at the

Madame Trompette's air and gait were decidedly military; she bore herself erect and stiff, and carried her umbrella like a muske'. On reaching the barracks or caserne of the Quai d'Orsay, where there was a regiment of carbineers quartered, she stopped to chat with the officer on duty, to whom she seemed to be the officer on duty, to whom she seemed to be well known, and on quitting whom, she saluted à la militaire. She proceeded thence, by way of the quays, to the Hotel des Invalides, where she seemed quite at home, and her popularity absolutely without limit. Every one spoke to her, and she had a word for everybody. At length she gained the western wing of the building, and, making her way to one of the side corridors on the first floor, stopped at a door on which was nailed a card, bearing in writing the name of Lieutenant Brottier, Neuvernal Lieutenant sponded to her knock, she went in.
"Wha wha what! La Tr-r r-empette

exclaimed the Licutenant, looking round, and stopping short in his occupation of watering some beautiful exoties, which ornamented the

"Just so, Lieutenant." responded Madame

To any one unacquainted with the manners of the French, Licotrement Brottier's reception of the Corporal's wife would have appeared over familiar, and no doubt the lady hersel ald have been set down as wanting, some what, in the modesty which is the attribute of her sex. Drawing the sleeve of his left arm scroes his month, he kissed Madame on both cheeks, to which she submitted quite uncon-cernedly and as a matter of course. He then handed her to a chair.

The Lieutenunt-who had an impediment in speech—was about sixty, and had lost his bt arm. He had also been wounded in the scheek by a spent musket shot, which had of cheek by a spent musket hot, which had anflicted a great scar, and somewhat injured he sight of the eye. He seemed hale and hearty, however, and expressed himself desighted to see Madame Trompette, in deference to whose presence he put on his blue frock-coat, and took off his forage cap.

Thou ha-ha-ha-n't br-r-r-reakfas a ma-a'me T-r-r-rompette?"

"Only a cup of coffee, Lieutenant," responded the lady; "I came to breakfast with thee"
"P-r-r-rist!" exclaimed he.
"Don't put thyself out of the way, commede," observed Madame Trompette; "Pil com set things to rights."
"Ye-e-e," replied the Lieutenant; "bu u ut

a aven't a-s a-ny thing for br-r-r-eak-"Thou hast bread?" asked she. The Lieutenant nodded.

\* Lieutenant Brottier, Ninth of the Line

And botter ?"

Another nod from him. And perhaps a bit of cheese?" resum

the lady.
"F.-f-is-mous! R-r-r-rochefort." was the re "Coffee, too, I dare say?" she suggested.
"Of cou-ou-ourse," said he; "and we'll ta-a-ap a goo-oo ood bottle of wi-i-ine too," he added.

added.
"I'll manage the rest, then," responded she, setting down a basket she held in her hand.
And without more ado, she commenced her preparations, the Lieutenant withdrawing into the small cabinet by the side of his bed, to perform his toilette, during which operation he

vivandière, or suttler; hence her military tastes and habits. She had seen much hard service. and undergone with heroism the dangers and fatigues of the Russian campaign, during which she had rendered the lieutenant the sigwhich she bad rendered the lieutenant the sigmal service of amputating his arm. The Lieutenant loved to tell the tale to his comrades,
and never failed doing so when they met on
festive occasions. It was after the battle of
Leipsic, where his arm was shattered by a cannon ball. Madame Trompette discovered him
on the field, lying on a heap of dead, in the
course of her charitable search after the
wounded. He was insensible when she found
him, but was restored to conscioueness by a
little brandy, from her flask. Being severely
hurt, and weak from loss of blood, it was some
time before he could sit up; but with the
young girl's assistance, he at length propped
himself up against the dead bodies, whilst she
proceeded to make an attempt to dress his arm.
This, however, she found impossible, the bones
being so badly shattered; and to increase her
alarm, hemorrhage recommenced, so that there
was imminent danger of the poor fellow's
bleeding to death. The Lieutenant suggested bleeding to death. The Lieutenant suggested that she should amputate the limb as well as she could, and, in the absence of surgical in-struments, bade her get his clasp knife out of his pocket. With an amount of nerve and self possession equal to the trying circumstan-ces in which she was placed, the young woman followed the instructions of the Lieutenant, and

self possession equal to the trying directions of in which she was placed, the young woman followed the instructions of the Lieutenant, and accomplished the operation marvellously well, considering. At any rate, it effected the object, for it relieved the sufferings of the Lieutenant, and the bleeding being checked by a light tightened by the insertion, as a tournique of the clasp-knife, the wounded man was anabled to crawl to the ambulance, where, at the end of five days, the amputation was more skilfully performed, a little higher up. The Lieutenant then made his way to the capital, and ultimately obtained admission to the Invalides\* Being now unfit for war, he took to studying politics, and in course of time acquired considerable ascendency over his companions, who regarded him as an oracle in such matters. They did not, however, place the same faith in "the star of Bonaparte" as he did, and could not bring them-slves to believe in his prediction that it would be again in the ascendant some day. He maintained his theory, notwithstanding, and even prided himself on helding a singular opinion.

The episode above related will explain the intimacy between him and the Corporal's wife, though, in sober truth, she was not less a favorite with the whole of her large circle of military friends. Indeed, the vivandière in the French army is its protegé, for she it is whose kind hand relieves the suffering of the wounded soldier, or assuages his anguish when dying. Not a man but would die for her, and that would not think himself bound in honor to avenge any insult offered her.

As for Madame Trompette, she was bred and born in camp. Her father was a trooper of the ancient school, and her mother had followed the dangerous occupation of suttler to the regiment. Both were killed afield, during abandoned to the care of the rough soldiery, who brought her up with as much tenderness as though every man had a paternal right to

who brought her up with as much tenderness as though every man had a paternal right to her. In fact, she was literally the child of the regiment, to whose fortunes she had remained faithful until she became unfit for service, when allowed them by Government. Even after-wards, however, she continued to regard the wards, however, she continued to regard the regiment as her own, and to look patronizingly upon her successors in office; so that she still kept up old associations, and thus exercised no inconsiderable influence in a particular direc-

She soon lighted a fire in the little iron stor hat stood in the centre of the Lieutenant's only apartment, and set out the table, in arranging apartment, and set out the table, in arranging which she was presently aided by the Lieutenant himself. She then disclosed the contents of her basket, greatly to the delight of her host, who complimented her, over and over again, on the remarkable talent she possessed in the commissariat branch of their profession.

"Yes, yes; leave an old trooper alone for that," she observed, as she broke four eggs into a basin, and proceeded to manufacture an omelette. "War don't do much good, perhaps, lieutenant; but it makes people handy that

The Lieutenant assented to the proposition The Lieutenant assented to the proposition, though his maimed limb did not present altogether a happy illustration of the fact. They got on remarkably well, however, and, in the course of half an hour, sat down to an improvised dejeuner à la fourchette which certainly reflected great credit upon the culinary re sources of both parties. What with the cold bouilli,† which Madame Trompette converted nto a relishing dish by the addition of oil and vinegar and the usual condiments; with the German saucage she had brought; the ome-lette; a little fruit from the Lieutenant's stores; lette; a little fruit from the Lieutenant's stores; the Rochefort cheese; the fresh butter and the Lieutenant's new loss, brought in the nick of time by the baker of the establishment; the wine he had promised; the coffee, and a little confectionary; they got up a breakfast by no means despicable, and to which they soon addressed themselves with a keen appreciation of its excellence.

potte took the opportunity of informing the Lieutenant of the precise object of her visit.

'Dost thou know, comrade," said she, "that we have launched out into politics?"

"Who-o-oo? Yos-oo-u! The Co-o-or-poral and tho-o-o ou?" stammered be, looking up. "Yes!" she answered, "we're likely to be-

Ah, thou doesn't like any one to meddle

with politics but thyself, old mustache," re-marked she. "But I and my Corporal have had an offer made "-The Lieutepant did not interrupt her

speaking, for he could not get out what he wanted to say. He accomplished the object, however, by thumping the handle of his fork upon the table, and at last managed to get out

the word, "co-co-conspirators."

"Look here," she resumed, drawing from her pocket and laying upon the table the rouleau of gold pieces. "Sa-a a-a-a-prement!" exclaimed he:

"Not so fast, Lieutenant," said Madame
Trompette; "listen to me, now, and when thou
hast heard all, give me thy advice."
The Lieutenant made another sign of assent,
and settled himself down to listen, awallowing,
as a preliminary, a small glass of cognac, after

\* The Editor was well acquainted with the Lieu-tenant, and has frequently heard him refute the an-ecdute. Brottier is now dead.

hob-nobbing with his guest, to whom he had

hob-nobbing with his guest, to whom he had presented a similar dose.

Madame Trompette proceeded to relate the occurrence of the previous evening, keeping carefully back, until the very latest moment, the name of the personage who had appealed so strongly to the martial feelings and the loyalty of her husband to the memory of the deceased Emperor: The Lieutenant gradually became interested, then excited; and when at length his guest came to the climax his feelings so overcame him that he burst into a fit of sobbing.

sobbing.
"And now, Lieutenant, thou that art arned in politics, tell us what we are to

But for some time Brottier could not articu ate a word. All he could do, was to point to

Madame Trompette quite caught the Lieu-tenant's idea of what things in the political world were coming to, though the energetic act by which he had expressed his views was sus-ceptible of a somewhat different interpretation. "Then what is thy advice, comrade?" asked

she; "the enemy has to be beaten."
"Be-c-c-at him," answered he. "Vi-i-i i-ive

Napoleon!"
"Vive Napoleon! Vive l'Empereur!" cried Having come to an understanding on the main point, the Lieutenant and Madame Trompette discussed the various pette discussed the various instrumentalities through which they could promote the nomination of the Prince. They evidently saw their way to exercising their personal influence in way to exercising their personal influence in the required direction, and having agreed upon the desirability of marshalling their forces at the earliest opportunity, the Lieutenant put on his forage cap, and accompanied Madame Trompette home.

## WASHINGTON, D. C.

MONDAY, JUNE 26, 1854.

## CONGRESS

In the Senate, to-day, Mr. Clayton reported his bill for the prevention of the African slave trade in American vessels. A debate arose the presentation of the memorial of 1,900 citizens of Massachusetts, for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law, in which Mr. Jones of Tennessee suffered himself to become very unavailingly 'excited and severe, and in which Mr. Rockwell of Massachusetts mildly gave utterance to some plain truths-one of which we would commend to the earnest and profitable consideration of our fellow-citizens of the slaveholding States. It is simply that the day is past and gone in which threats of dissolution, made by the buth, can make any im pression upon the Northern mind!

In the House, the bill appropriating ten mil lion dollars to enable the President to consum mate the treaty with Mexico, was taken up in committee, and Mr. Benton delivered an able argument upon it, when there followed a protracted debate upon the power of the committee to forestall amendments by entertaining a motion to strike out the enacting clause-Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, having made such a mo tion, in humble imitation of Mr. Stephens of Georgia, upon a former and equally memora-

# AND THE RICHMOND EXAMINER

The Richmond (Vs.) Examiner, probably the ost reckless and fanatical Pro-Slavery journal in the South, hates foreign immigrants as intensely as it does Abolitionists, and takes every asion to lampoon and vilify them. Some time since, we presented a few extracts from vocates of Slavery-remarking, at the time, as

"Its language in this case, as in all others when dealing in censure, is reckless and ex-travagant; still, the editor has sense enough not to outrun very far the prejudices of the community for which he writes. His readers may not swear so fiercely as he does, but they

We are happy to see that these extracts have been copied extensively by the press of the North and West, and ere this have fallen under the notice of hundreds of thousands of

our naturalized citizens. The editor of the Examiner is greatly disturbed at the use we have made of him, and denounces us in a style that defies all rivalry. We feel some compassion for the man. By na-ture, he was evidently very fairly endowed, but on all subjects connected with Slavery he betrays symptoms of furious insanity, reminding one of the description of lunacy given in Holy Writ. "He is lunatio," said the grieved father, "and sore vexed, for oft-times he falleth into the fire, and oft into the water. And lo, a spirit taketh him, and he suddenly crieth out; and it teareth him, that he foameth again, and bruising him, hardly departeth from him." So with our cotemporary; -a spirit taketh him and teareth bim, so that he foameth again, and throweth him now into the fire and now into the water, and, after bruising him sorely, scarcely departeth from him,-that is, his lucid intervalare few, and not very distinctly marked. It will be recollected that it was this very editor who lately wrote the article in favor of "Shooting Yankee Schoolmasters," which was circulated so widely over the country. In one of his semi-lucid intervals afterwards, he announced with a sardonic grin that it was only meant to quiz the Northern People!

But to return from this psychological digression; the Examiner charges us with misrepresenting it. Let us see. Did we mispresent it when we quoted the following on expressed in its editorial on foreign

"The mass of them are sensual, grovelling, w-minded agrarians, and nine-tenths of them ould join the Mormons, or some such brutal,

its editorial, without qualification. If the edius with misrepresentation. If he do not, let | children, doomed to hard labor in the burning him say that he penned it, unluckily when the sun, and hard fare; subject to stripes and the of June.

spirit was tearing him, and making him foam

rope, as he styles them, and his opinion that able to acquire anything, unable to make a they comprise "a large portion of the Northern immigration?"

"Animal and sensual nature largely predominates with them, over the moral and intellectual. It is they who commit crimes, fill
prisons, and adorn the gallows. They will
not submit to the restraints of law or religion,
nor can they be educated. Are such men
worth a thousand dallars a head, to breed
from? From their restless and lawless habits,
we should infer they composed a large part of
the Northern immigration."

That was his language, quoted without any,
garbling. Does he believe what he said? We

arbling. Does he believe what he said? We ook over his article in reply, to find some disclaimer or qualification, but there is none. So far from it, he substantially repeats the libel. by quoting from the exaggerated details of "London Labor and London Poor," about the viciousness, the brutality, the sensualism, the n, of the English and European " Nomades," and then he adds-

"Behold the sort of population which European authorities are latterly shipping to our ports by the thousand per month." The Examiner says:

"Although garbling sundry of our article the Era does not attempt to answer or deny a single one of their statements. It does not tell its readers that Australia has refused admitits readers that Australia has refused admittance to the immigrants whom it welcomes. It does not deny that no immigrants do or will come to this country from Russia, Turkey, or any other country, where the poor have homes and masters. It does not deny that the experiment of free society has been a small one in the extent of country in which it has been tried, a short one in the diminutive period of human history which it has occupied, and a disastrous failure, as the immense exodus of people from the theatre of its trial proclaims trumpet-tongued."

We were quite willing to let the statemen of the Examiner go before our readers, and be-fore foreign immigrants, without "denial or answer." With entire sincerity, we declare, that were it not for the pressure of other matter upon our columns, we should like to reprint, without note or comment, every editorial written by its editor concerning Slavery, Abolition-ism, the "free negro States," as he styles them, and the immigrants he so much delights to vil-

But, as he solicits attention to his states we shall summarily dispose of them in detail. "Australia has refused admittance to immi grants whom we welcome." Australia has efused admittance to convicts; so have we. Australia has not refused admittance to poor immigrante, in search of employment and a living; nor have we. But, whatever the squatters, and gold-diggers, and descendants of convicts, in that region, have done, is no rule for us. Why does not the Examiner commend us to the example of the sublime civilization of

"It does not deny that no immigrants do or will come from Russia, Turkey, or any other country where the poor have homes and masters?" We wonder if this gentleman, who writes so positively about "all the world and the rest of mankind," is aware that Russians, who are serfs, can no more emigrate than Southern slaves? That Russians, who are not serfs, can emigrate only by special permission? That in any case, the sparseness of the population takes away the motive to emigration? and peculiar social institutions, are deterred And that the followers of the Prophet do not enelave each other, that inestimable privilege belonging pre-eminently to what is called the

Christianity of the South ? "It does not deny that the experience of one of its truculent editorials, as indicative of the estimate in which foreigners seeking a home among us are held by the Southern advocates of Slavery—remarking at the time as are, as the immense exodus of people from the theatre of its trial proclaims trumpet-tongued."

Yes-we deny the whole statement, and every part of it. The "experiment of free society," (the ridiculous phraseology of the Examiner, for a State or nation in which the men who work, are free,) has been tried over the larger portion of Asia, embracing nearly half the population of the globe; throughout Great Britain and Ireland, with their thirty millions, in the principal nations of Europe, (excepting Russia;) in Mexico and nearly all the South American States; and in the richest, most ntelligent, best civilized, most prosperous, and most populous States of this Republic. Indeed, with the exception of Russia, whose Emperor, so profoundly admired by the Examiner, has been steadily laboring to bring about the abolition of Serfdom; Brazil; Spain, whom the South execrates just now as the meanest cruelest, most treacherous of all nations; and the savages in Africa, who are to supply the cargoes for the new slave trade recommended and predicted by the Charleston Standard-"the experiment of free society" is going on all over the world. As to its being a "short one." it has been going on from time immemorial in China, several centuries in Great Britain, several generations in Europe, and in our own country, from the date of the organization of our present Constitution. It is, at all events. good deal older than the experiment of travelling by steam and sending messages by

As to its being "a disastrous failure," those who, like the editor of the Examiner, believe that the many were made for the good of the few, will differ from those who seek the greatest good of the greatest number. If Jamaica were owned by some thirty thousand slaveholders, holding six hundred thousand slaves, we suppose the masters might be very Tich. and, like Dives, fare sumptuously every day. The tables of exports would show the immense produce of coffee and sugar, and Jamaica would be triumphantly pointed to by the Examiner, as an example of the blessed work-

ings of Slave Society.

But when, extending our view beyond the exports of coffee and sugar, and the thirty thousand who pocket all the proceeds, clothe themselves in fine linen, and dream life away believes this, let him say so, like a man, in voluptuous case, we see twenty times that

stocks; denied the rites of legal marriage; working for no wages, working without h bettering their condition; prohibited from scription of the "nomadic tribes" of Eu- learning to read or write; owning nothing, uncontract, helpless against injury; forever below insult; at the absolute disposal of a master, who, as caprice or interest shall dictate, may separate the man from the woman called his wife, or the infant from its mother-six hundred thousand human beings, treated as mere animals, subserving alone the luxuries of thirty thousand, and forever prevented by these from obeying the law of progress stamped by God upon human nature, forever doomed by these to a degradation, infinite, helpless, hopeless-what, then, are we to think of "the experiment of slave society?" Now, change this system. Deprive the

thirty thousand of the power to use the six hundred thousand, as they would use oxen and horses. Make these working people free-free to make contracts, to demand wages for their work-to lay by their earnings-to purchase a little property-to marry and give in marriage—to rear quiet homes, in which they may shelter their families—to educate themselves and their children. Protect life, limb, and property, intheir case, by the laws which bulwark the thirty thousand who have so long used them for their own profit, and disposed of them, at their pleasure. What are the results? Children are taken from the field and sent to school. Women stay at home and become help meets to their husbands. Little cottages spring up on every side, and in the lots adjacent, unable to command fair wages on the plantations of the rich, raise enough by reasonable labor to supply the wants of their humble but contented households.

Stocks, whipe, and human auction blocks, disappear. Churches, schools, and academies, begin to be visible; and everywhere, indications are abroad that Justice and Freedom have at last laid the foundation for a community of free laborers, self-sustaining, self-developing, every day appreciating more and more he great Law of Progress. Meantime, the thirty thousand rich men are a good deal embarrassed. Labor costs them more—they cannot command so much of it-their plantations probably yield less—and there is a diminution in the quantities of coffee and sugar exported.

The Examiner will say at once, "the experment of free society has proved a disastrous failure;" and all who believe that the many were made for the use and benefit of the few. will concur with it. The Era says, the experiment of free society is a signal success, and so will all say, who insist upon the greatest good for the greatest number.

We might extend our view to the People who work for their bread in Europe and Great Britain, under "the experiment of Free Society"-of whom we know something by personal observation. The man who attempts to ssimilate their condition and prospects with the subjects of domestic Slavery, is guilty of utter nonsense, and searcely deserves a serious answer. But we have touched the point of the Examiner's argument, and shall leave it this time with a single comment upon the evidence it offers to prove that Free Society has proved "a disastrous failure in Europe"—namely, "the immense exodus of people from the theorem of its triel". One construction of the unknown author of it to the Examiner's argument, and shall leave it the theatre of its trial." Our country has democratic institutions, a stable Government, democratic institutions, a stable Government, is very sparsely settled, has abundance of employment, territory, and resources, offers a hearty welcome to all who may choose to come Southern man attended that meeting. That Mohammedans, by religious prejudices, ployment, territory, and resources, offers a such institutions are impossible, and no opportu- rity to all. Central Europe and Great Britain are densely peopled; their races have always been adventurous, enterprising, emigratingthe former especially has been disturbed constantly by political revolutions.

We should like to know how, under such circumstances, there could fail to be a continual stream of emigration setting towards this country. The reason assigned by the Examiner is ridiculous, else how happens it that there is scarcely any emigration from France, in which the experiment of free society has been tried for more than half a century among thirty-five

#### millions of People? But, enough, this time.

The Connecticut House of Represent atives on Friday refused by a large majority to commute the punishment of young Michael lennings, who murdered Mrs. Bradley, of North Haven, last summer. He will therefore hung on the second Tuesday in July.

The Whig Central Committee of Massachusetts have issued an address, calling the State Convention during August, and referring to the intense excitement created by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. It also complinents the Massachusetts delegation in strong

George Sanders has tried to get Kossuth to disclaim opposition to Slavery; but the Hungarian replies, that "while deploring the existence of Slavery anywhere," &c. &c.

The Rev. Wm. Kroeger, a German Roman Catholic priest at Cincinnati, has been held to bail in the sum of \$2,000 for an assault on Catharine Myers, aged fourteen years. Her screams were heard, while she was in his room alone with him, having gone there to confess her sins. She testifies that he took indecent liberties with her, by speech and otherwise. The right is claimed for him to punish children connected with the schools of the church. We think men are all the better for being circumscribed in their power, especially ver girls in their teens.

General of Canada prorogued the Parliament of the Province on Saturday last, with a view to the wishes of its members, who manifested their disapprobation in a rather tumultuous manner. A new Parliament will be elected before the 9th of August.

There were nine cases of cholera Philadelphia last week.

The groggeries have been successfully closed on the Sabbath in Philadelphia and

The Know-Nothings elected the Mayo and Councilmen at Norfolk, on Saturday, 24th CONGRESS.

THIBTY-THIRD CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION

Senate, Monday, June 26, 1854. Mr. Bell presented a number of resolutions of the Legi-lature of Tennessee, praying a repeal of the duty on railroad iron, or the suspension of its collection for two years after the completion of the road; in favor of the construction of a railroad to the Pacific; praying that measures be taken to level the east bank of the Mississippi; in favor of granting bounty land to the Tennessee mounted volunteers of the war of 1812; in favor of making the same allowances for horses &c. lost during the Mexallowances for horses, &c., lost during the Mex-can war, that is now allowed in cases of other wars; and, also, in favor of cheap ocean post-

age. Several other memorials in favor of chea-

ocean postage were presented.

Mr. Clayton, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a bill making further provision for the suppression of the African slave trade. He explained the bill, which provides trade. He explained the bill, which provides certain restrictions upon the right to charter, sell, or transfer of American vessels in foreign ports; and provides severe punishments for those who shall make such sale, &c, for the purpose of allowing such vessel to make voyages to the coast of Africa.

ages to the coast of Africa.

Mr. Chase gave notice that to-morrow he would ask leave to introduce a bill to prohibit slavery in the Territories of the United States.

Mr. Johnson, from the Committee on Printing, reported favorably, with motion to print 2,000 copies of the House document in relation to the Black Warrior affair; and the report

was agreed to
The Senate then resumed the consideration of the motion to refer to the Committee on the Judiciary the petition presented by Mr. Rock-well, signed by 1,900 citizens of Massachu-setts, praying the repeal of the Fugitive Slave

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, then addressed the Senate upon the subject of the memorial. He said that if the memorial stood by itself, unconnected with the circumstances, he would have had nothing to say. The right of petition was an undoubted one, and one for which he had the highest respect. He believed that even his Satanic Majesty had the right to send up a petition to that high Court which he had insulted, and from which he had been hurled. By the motives and object of that petition it was to be judged. If these petitioners sought the repeal of this law from considerations of public benefit, they were entitled to respect; but if their object was to promote mischief and create discussion, then they deserve the most universal contempt. This was not the first petition on this subject, and would not be the last. There was an attempt to excuse this petition on the ground of the passage of the Nebraska bill. But this could not be done. These petitious were part and parcel of the concerted plan to keep alive agitation and war upon the South. Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, then addressed the

oon the South.

The prayer of the memorialists had been attempted to be carried out, and it had received four votes in the Senate. Four Sena-tors only had been found who would give the This was but one movement in a system of measures, on the part of the Northern fanatics, to trample down the Constitution of the United

He referred to the character of the pe of, and the place whence the memorial came, Boston. The blood of the first and the last martyre to the cause of freedom and the country, the blood of Warren and Batchelder, now min-

gle in that State.

He then took up the Address to the People

abandon politics and take to the rich field of fiction, and in time he bid fair to rival the au-

He repelled the intimation that the South had any design to dissolve the Union, and pro-nounced it infamously and wickedly false. He did not consider the Union would con-

tinue one day after the repeal of the Fugitive

Slave Law.

Mr. Rockwell replied, calmly defending the memorialists. All they asked was the repeal of an act of Congress, only four years Was there treason in that?

He warned gentlemen of the great and in-creasing feeling created at the North, by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. Mr. Jones responded.

House of Representatives, June 26, 1854.

The House refused to suspend its rules, to enable Mr. Bliss to introduce a bill appropriating fifteen thousand dollars to aid in the procedution of the Martha Washington con-

Mr. Houston moved that the House go into committee of the Whole on the state Mr. Benton arose to a question of privilege, and would read the exposition of the point he

would make, which was expressed in a ser The Speaker ruled these resolutions out

Mr. Etheridge, by consent, presented a morial of the Legislature of Tennessee, in rela-tion to overflows of the Tennessee side of the Mississippi river; which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands, and ordered to be

After several inquiries, and some remarks, by Messrs. Campbell, Washburne of Maine, and Peckham,
The House went into Committee of th

Whole, and the Mexican Treaty appropriation hill was taken up.

Mr. Houston briefly remarked that, as it was his purpose to move to close the debate on this bill on Tuesday or Wednesday, he would not now occupy the time of the House.

Mr. G. W. Jones moved to strike out the enacting clause. He said he did this, not to defeat the bill, but to prevent motions for its amendment. He would vote for the bill, not because the Expeals the 11th article of the treaty of Guada-lupe Hidalgo, and would thus relieve us of re-sponsibility for Indian depredations upon Mex-

Mr. Grow obtained the floor, and yielded to Mr. Benton.
Mr. Benton addressed the House at length

affirming that the right and duty of the Representatives of the people to control the treaty-making power of the country by means of its making power of the country by means of its scrutiny, in voting appropriations, was one of the most important privileges it possessed under the Constitution; and he averred that this was especially and emphatically true in extraordinary instances like the present.

Mr. Benton elaborately reviewed the question, historically, referring to precedents in England, and in the annexation of Louisiana, Florida, &c., in this country.

He showed, by reference to the Message of the President, that so important an act as the annexation of any region of country, with its population, was the work of the Executive. That Message, he affirmed, was nothing but a demand for the check of the House of Repre-

sentatives. The appropriation was "necessary," the President thinks, and we are called upon to act. An obligation is laid upon us, and then we are asked to consider it!

Mr. B. alluded to certain negotiations respecting a Pacific railroad through Mexico, on private account, and said that we were asked to pay ten millions for what Mr. R. J. Walker could have bought for six thousand five hundred dollars!—a mere relvedge of Mexico, upon which Kit Carson had expressively said that a welf could not make a living!

He alluded to the fact that the Boundary Commission of Mr. Bartlett had suffered a delay of eight months, in order that a routa through this region might be established, and the lots along its course sold advantageously in New York and Loudon.

In relation to the 11th article of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, Mr. Benton said we were under no obligation to compensate for any depredations. We were only required to protect the Mexican territory as we have protected our own; and that, at least, we have done.

At the expiration of Mr. Benton's hour, Mr. Bayly obtained the floor.

Mr. Benton made a motion to increase the appropriation, that he might continue his remarks.

Mr. Jones said his motion to strike out th Mr. Jones said his motion to strike out the enacting clause precluded such a motion.

The Chair had not understood Mr. Jones's motion; but now learned from the Clerk that it had been entered.

Mr. Campbell arose to a question of order.

He regarded the motion out of order, as it con-flicted with Rule 127, which declares that every bill considered in Committee shall be considered He asked if permission to strike out the er He asked if permission to strike out the enacting clause was not in conflict with this?

Mr. Millson thought there should be a rule to prevent striking out the enacting clause. He thought, however, with Mr. Campbell, that the rule objected to, was designed for the House, and not for the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Washburne, of Maine, Mr. Stephens of Georgia, Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, and other gentlemen, continued the debate.

The steamer Atlantic arrived at New York esterday morning, bringing Liverpool dates to the 14th inst., and 150 passengers.

Silistria still holds out. There had been onsiderable fighting at the outposts, and the

considerable fighting at the outposts, and the Russians were making immense sacrifices to carry the place, but it is thought it can hold out till the allied troops arrive.

Admiral Napier was anchored off Sweaborg, June 7th. A Russian fleet of ten line-of battle ships was anchored behind the batteries.

Schamyl had taken the important Russian fortress of Usurghet, and was marching with 60 000 men against Tiflis.

Reports concerning negotiations are conflicting.

ing.
It is said that the English vessels near Fin

and destroyed a large number of gun-boats and merchant ships of the Russians, and set fire to the wharves, by which a large amount of property was destroyed.

The first detachment of troops for Cuba had left Cadiz on the 1st instant.

The London Crystal Palace has been opened again, with great pomp and magnificence, and the Queen was present in person.

There have been several arrivals from Australia

tralia, but news from that quarter was unim portant. Business dull. Gold plenty. Mucl distress prevailed.

England was quiet—the weather favorable

the crops.

France continues war preparations. Inter

rance continues war preparations. Internally she is quiet.

Late accounts from China say the position of the Emperor is critical. Pekm is expected to fall in a short time.

Cotton is dull at former prices. Flour, also, is dull, though unchanged. The harvests promise well. Consols, 91 and 9114; money stringent; American securities tending downward.

RENTS .- The Boston Gazette says that house rents are falling in that city. The same is true of New York. The same is not true of

Nor of Washington

EXPLANATION.—I notice that my fourteenth letter, (in the Era of June 15) entitled "The Colonial Legislatures had no authority to legalize Slavery," appears out of its proper place. It should have been inserted previous to the letter on "The Legal Tenure of Slavery in England," and the succeeding one, "Colonial Slavery Ille-and the succeeding one, "Colonial Slavery Ille-gal by decision of the Court of King's Bench" An error must have occurred in the numbering. The reader will please to understand this.

WM. GOODELL.

MARRIAGES At Princeton, on the 22d instant, by the Rev Mr. Peterkin, Lieut. John C. Howell, U. S. Navy, to Mary, daughter of Hon. Rebert F. Stockton.

In this city, on Saturday morning, by the Rev. Mr. Sunderland, F. Cosey to Anna Smith, daughter of Robert Mills, Architect.

In this city, on Sunday morning, at the residence of Dr. Green, of consumption. WILLIAM B NORTH, late of Newark, New Jersey, and son of the late Stephen North, of Philadelphia. Bastman's Infallible Nick Headache Remedy.

Basiman's infallible sick Headache Remedy.

THIS preparation, by E. P. EASTMAN, M. D., of
Lynn, Mass., has been used in private practice
for the last four years, with the greatest success. A
radical cure has been effected in every instance where
the directions have been strictly followed and persevered in. It is now given to the public with the full
confidence that it will do all that is claimed for it,
and prove itself, upon fair trial, an infallible Sick
Headache Remedy.

It is safe and pleasant to the taste, it brings immediate relief, and all who test its curative virtues rejoice in the removal of pain, and marvel at its power
in alleviating so general, and often so fatal, a scourge
The following is from D. C. Baker, Esq., Mayor o.
Lynn, and President of the Howard Banking Company, Boston:
Dr. E. P. Bastman.

ny, Boston:

Dr. E. P. Eastman.

DEAR SIR: A member of my family—a daughter, ten years of age—was afflicted with the sick headache, and we tried various remedies without success. When, however, you administered to her your "Headache Powders," we found them to be very beneficial, and, in fact, restored her to health.

I should, without hesitation, recommend them to those afflicted; and I beg to assure you, that I fully appreciate their value.

My DEAR SIR: I avail myself of this opportunity to express to you my high appreciation of the efficiency and value of your Sick Headache Remedy. I have been afflicted, since my childhood, with very severe turns of sick headache, and have tried various remedies which have been prescribed, but found no considerable relief until I tried your remedy, which, I am happy to say, has almost entirely enred me. Several of my neighbors and friends have tried your medicine, and in every instance it has entirely relieved or greatly mollified the disease.

Faithfully yours,

WILSON, FAIRBANK, & CO., 43 and 45 Hanover street, Boston, General Agents, to whom all orders

street, Boston, General Agents, to whom all order should be addressed; also for sale by all the Drug gists throughout the country. For sale in Washington by Z. D. GILMAN. March 3.

GRATIS! FEW words on the rational treatment, without medicine, of local weakness, nervous debility, loss of memory, love of solitude, self-distrust, dizziness, pimples on the face, and other infirmities of man. By this entirely new and highly succe saful treatment, every one is enabled to cure himself perfectly, and at the least possible cost. Sent to any address, pont free, in sealed envelope, by remitting (post paid) two postage stamps, to

DR B DE LANEY. 51 Lispenard street, New York